carettes Eat Plaster of Parts Along Their Sugar Porture Made by the time Man Who Rinew the Answer,

topong the people who arrived here from England the other day was one who has in this country just to enjoy himself, ther having amassed a competence by folsing the cheerful calling of official cookh killer to the British Government.

the few persons are aware that the habitat of the cockronch is a British Most of the buildings de-" that purpose are old, all of them y and every one of them is alive

are professional est estobers and they adopt are usually trade and probably no two men follow process. The only condition the they will work in that they and the building entirely to them. rom a certain hour at night until a our in the morning and that no be allowed to spy upon them.

he time it is necessary to resurr mess the professional has carefully depart. What he has done during the hours of the night or what maals he has worked with are no one's Every roach in the place is dead and that is enough. The charge for such a night work in England is £5.

must not be supposed that the British remment paid over this amount with regularity and frequency without making meeffort to save that item of expense. On the contrary it tried in every way to find out the reach killers' secret, but for along e without success.

The only evidence it had to go upon was the dead roaches. When these were swept out it was remarked that the few found ofter the expert had gone were as hard as iron, in fact they might have been intended for bric-4-brac. Their weight, also, seemed to be out of all proportion to their size

One day some one with an investigating turn of mind dissected one of those roaches, and came to the conclusion that it was not a reach at all, there being nothing under his knife proper to a roach but the skin and The interior was apparently a block

Several specimens of the genus Cucaracha defunctue having been submitted to chemical analysis, it was determined beyond question that the interior of the insect was composed entirely of plaster of paris and glucose, and it seemed that the glucose must have originally been sugar, which had been swallowed in conjunction with the plaster of paris, just as human beings swallow whiskey in water.

Armed with this discovery, the services of the professional seemed no longer necessary, and plaster of paris mixed with sugar was plentifully sprinkled about a certain post office which had been selected as an experimental station or proving ground. So far from the stuff's killing off the roaches in that particlar post office, it was observed that after the first night's feast there were probably double the number of cockroaches on hand, and that within a week every roach in town had apparently left its usual haunts for up its quarters at the post office.

Upon asking for scientific advice in the matter, the authorities were calmly informed that the increase was nothing remarkable, and that all the roaches on hand had probably been bred upon the premises, unassisted by immigration, since it was well known to naturalists that a single pair of healthy roaches, if well nourished and preserved from interference and accident, would increase to 11,000,000 roaches within

There being already about a millon roaches on the proving grounds, the authorities concluded that the building would not hold the 648,000,000,000,000 which would be due within a month, so they sent for the pro-essional and gave up another £5. He shut himself up in the building about 9 o'clock that night and he departed with the dawn, there was not a single living roach left

Careful chemical analysis of some of the carcases showed not a trace of any vegetable or mineral poison; nothing but the

table or mineral poison; nothing but the same old stone interiors, made up of plaster of paris and sugar.

It was observed that when the post office authorities put down the mixture themselves the roaches evidently liked it, but it appeared that they could pick out every particle of sugar and leave every grain of plaster. When the place was swept out in the morning and the mixture which had been spread the night before was examined in the morning and the mixture which had been spread the night before was examined it was found to be absolutely free from sugar and could have been sold for calcined gypsum, commercially pure. What might have been the condition of the mixture used by the professional, if he spread anything, no one knew, because he left nothing behind him.

behind him.

After some years of delay and red tape, during which the professional gathered in his \$25 with regularity and frequency, a postal employee after thinking the matter over concluded that inasmuch as plaster of paris was found in cockroaches only after death it must have been introduced to the cockroach's anatomy by the professional. cockroach's anatomy by the professional. The secret evidently was not what to use, out how to make the insect swallow it. To make it swallow the sugar was easy. Why was it that the roaches would swallow the plaster of paris laid out for them by the

professional and would not touch that offered them by the Government?

Mature deliberation led him to the conclusion that the reason was that the cock-roach could distinguish between plaster of paris and the sugar, and that the professional must possess some secret drugs which he mixed with the other ingredients in such a manner as to blind the cock-roach's fine sense of discrimination in such

matters. This led to a long series of experiments during which the number of cockroaches in English post offices increased until it reached the maximum recorded since the days of Rowland Hill. So successful were the British post office authorities in breeding roaches that the services of the professional had to be called in twice as often as they were before the post office went into

This could not last. Somewhere, some-This could not last. Somewhere, sometime surely, in the dark byways of official life, there must be found a man fit to grapple with any problem, no matter how immense. This much desired individual happened along about a year ago, hence the retirement of the professional to the undisturbed enjoyment of his well deserved.

Inasmuch as no drug or other admixture seemed to have the power to make the cockroach lose its fine power of discernment in the matter of the difference be-

ment in the matter of the difference between plaster of paris and sugar, it would seem to be worth while to inquire by what sense or senses the distinction was made. This led to the discovery that the cockroach, while it might be very clever in some respects, has its limitations in the matter of differentiation, and that if the sugar and the plaster of reviewers where ligar and the plaster of paris were about

croscopical examination of plaster of Microscopical examination of plaster of paris and sugar led to the discovery that what is known as icing sugar exactly resembles plaster of paris in the size of grain, the weight and the color. This was tried, but the result was only partly satisfactory, enough, however, to show that the secret was partly solved.

The problem seemed to be to mix the two so thoroughly that they should be absolutely inseparable. This was done

FOUND AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

With machines, which effect the two powders into the earner receptacle with perfect equality, half and half of each.

When this eccentifically propared mixture was taken to the proving grounds and epreed upon the floor there were no live reaches left in the morning. But as there was no professional there to clean up the place was a sight, three herore full of allegating the control of the place before business opened.

from thirty years they had been paying a night for every post office that had be cleaned out, just because they did know that little secret.

THE PIRST STEAMED OVSTERS The Origin of the Wate That Made a Washington Pating House Famous.

WARRENGTON, May 20. "Harvey's," the birthplace of the steamed oyster, and an eating house known from one end of the country to the other, is about to change Recently the place was sold and after June 1 it will be conducted under new ownership and management. On that date George W. Harvey, the present proprietor, will have completed a haif century n the restaurant business at the national capital and will cotice.

The steamed oyster was the foundation of the success of Harvey's. In 1856 the late Thomas M. Harvey and his brother George W. Harvey, the latter then only 15 years of age, started a small eating house in an old blacksmith shop at the corner of Eleventh and C streets. It was directly opposite the Carusi Theatre, the then famous playhouse Washington. They remodelled the old shop and made it an inviting place for the theatre patrons, to whom they catered.

In the centre of it was a huge iron caul dron in which the oysters were boiled, and about the sides were booths where customers were served. When the place was opened oysters were not a popular dish in Washington, and little was known of them in the north. One or two boatloads from down Chesapeake Bay were sufficient to meet demands of the trade. The Harvey brothers made the oyster popular. When the war broke out and the capital was filled with troopers from the North they introduced the shellfish to the boys who had been brought up on buckwheat cakes and pork and beans. It proved the making of a fortune.

During the war the Harveys sold frequently 500 boatloads of oysters a week and employed 300 men to shuck and prepare them. Old residents tell of seeing whole regiments of the boys in blue lined up in front of Harvey's waiting for an opportunity to be served with a plate of oysters. So popular did the oysters become that sutlers and purveyors to the army purchased millions of gallons of them for the soldiers

millions of gallons of them for the solders in camp.

Finally the Harveys began experimenting with different methods of preparing them for their patrons and after one process and another had been tried hit upon the plan of steaming them. Every soldier wanted to get back to Washington for a plate of steamed oysters. The fame of the dish reached the Cabinet circle, and one day Mrs. Seward, the wife of the Secretary of State, called at the oyster house and made arrangements to have this new delicacy served at ments to have this new delicacy served at a dinner at which President and Mrs. Lincoln were to be guests. The dinner was served at Harvey's and steamed oysters formed the principal part of the menu. It was the President's first introduction to the dish, and he exacted a promise from his hosts not to tell how many he ate. That dinner eatablished as a promise from his hosts.

and he exacted a promise from his nosts not to tell how many he ate. That dinner established a reputation for the steamed oyster, and it has never grown less.

The fame of the place has not rested upon the steamed oyster alone, however. It has enjoyed a reputation for its cansvastack ducks, diamondback terrapin, lobsters and sea food of all kinds. For years Mr. Harvey has given the cusine, his personal Harvey has given the cusine, his personal supervision, particularly when he was to entertain distinguished guests who were more frequently his patrons in the old days

recently. the days before the war, some of the In the days before the war, some of the cooks and waiters were slaves. The Harveys never owned slaves, but they hired them from those who were slave owners. Many of these old darkies remained with the establishment after their emancipation and drew their own wages. A few years ago there were half a dozen waiters and cooks who served at the place during the civil war, and knew all the peculiarities of the appetites of the distinguished men of that period. The last of their legion is "Old Randolph," who was retired three months ago on a pension because of ill health, after having prepared oysters at Harvey's for forty-eight years. "Old Sam" is still in the service behind the "raw" counter where he has stood for forty years, and boasts that he has opened more oysters than ere were half boasts that he has opened more oysters than boasts that he has opened more cysters than any other man living, and that despite his age he is willing to enter a contest with any man for speed. "Uncle Bill" has served the patrons of the place for thirsy years, and John is a veteran of more than twenty-five and takes pride in the fact that he has served more distinguished men in his time served more distinguished men in his time than any other waiter in in the country.

DEAN SHALER OF HARVARD. His Popularity, Miltonic English and Wide Range of Work.

From the Harvard Advocate How often have the boys in Cambridge seen him stride up the aisle of the coilege chapel in the morning-plant himself under the preacher, listen attentively during the service, and then swing down the aisle again into the sun gripping his black felt hat military ashion to his breast.

Everything his nature touched blossomed. and bloomed, and grew, till we knew that a poet was among us. He could threaten an offending youngster with the brimstone of the "office," but at the end he was most likely to ask him about his mother's health and swear that if the board voted for expulsion, he, the dean, would resign.

All life was personal to him—the making of the hills, his religion and the management of the great scientific school, all were acted upon by his brain through the medium of his heart. The wine of life ran such a pace through his old veins that a spring morning made him literally skip for joy, and caused him to retail his grandest and most improbable

His habit of delightful romancing starded anæmic followers of science into a frenzy of eriticism at his scholarship-at which he would laugh hugely, or beat the ground in anger with his walking staff. When he spoke he roared at you like

When he spoke he roared at you like a mountain torrent, and his use of English was Miltonic. One boy, after hearing him speak about the war, said:

"That old man slings the English language round his head and never notices it."

When the English department of the university ventured to question his dictum on some literary subject, and remarked that he was not expected to be up in the niceties of literature, since his province was science, he was highly indignant and within the year produced five volumes of drama in blank verse with no less a title than "Elizabeth of England."

verse with no less a first seek and measuring the jagged coast lines of a first seek and measuring the jagged coast lines of seek and measuring the seek and seek and measuring the seek and Alaska.

And when the mail runners bring in the letters that tell of the death in Cambridge, each one of these will quit work for a minute and say to his gang. There died a man.

From the Boston Transcript.

Proud of the fact that the line of boats between Chelsea and Boston has been in egular operation for 275 years, the directors of the Winnisimmet ferry celebrated the anniversary Friday with a special beneficence They arranged to turn over the entire receipts in fares for this day to the R. S. Frost Hospital

in fares for this day to the R. S. Frost Hospital of Chelsea, to be used in the maintenance of that institution.

The Winnisimmet ferry is the oldest in the United States. Its original charter was obtained by Samuel Maverick, whose name comes down to the present day in certain local designations in Chelsea and East Boston. For a hundred years the boats were all propelled by either oars or sails. In 1832 two steamers, the Chelsea and the Boston, were placed in service.

POEMS WORTH READING.

Bickmond on the Jeems tels Southern traveller lay gasping on There was tack of heaten becouler, there was dearth of desirer treads a Nurthern comrade watched him, ere he pielded up the ghost the ravages of outmest and mangled wheat

fainting traveller grouned atout and wildle never more shall taste my own, my Plife cold frend diet, truty, wat he my death, ft For I was born in Hickmond, in Hickmond on the Taxe a measage and a token to my mother dear. for if I'd taken her advice I would be strong and But I was o'er a restless bird and thought I bnew No beeded not her warnings that ere long this grub

would pall.
Alas, I know she told me true, now that 'the all too late.
Ah, would that I were entering the old familiar And could see the smoking cornbread that forever haunts my dreams, they bake it down in Richmond, in Richmond

Tell my stater not to weep for me, not that I think she will: She'll only say, 'I told him so, I knew 'twould make If she would hasten Northward and our mother's

cookbook bring: and when some extled Southerner had sought and She then could fry his chicken as 'tis fried in Dizie Land. won her hand Thus casting o'er his darkened life some sunifke. cheering gleams
Like those that shine on Richmond, fair Richmond

on the Jeems Last night I dreamed that I was home and smelled. or thought I did, grateful fragrance that arose when cook off the pot wherein there boiled an Old

hollow sham --out here the recollections grew too strong for him hastily he packed his grip and sought that

Southern land, To barter all his prospects and wealth producing For pottage & la Richmond, la Richmond on the

> A Fresh Air Song Gallants all and ladies fair. Ere you seek the country air. Ere you quit the noisy town. Laying all your burdens down.

When your winter weary eyes Rest on skies of Paradise: When your pavement tired feet Tread on meadow grasses sweet. In your gladness still be kind— Think of those you leave behind.

hink of those you leave behind

Where the hermit thrushes sing. Where the pine tree censers swing. Att along the silver beaches, in the wave lapped, shallow reaches-Wheresoever joy you find, Think of those you leave behind

From your plenteous feast of letsure Spare a little crumb of pleasure For the children, stiffed, pent In the crowded tenement: For the mother, toll oppressed Bables plucking at her breast. Never have they seen the grass

Ripple as the breezes pars; Never watched at close of G.y Clovers fold their hands to pray Never, 'neath an orchard tree

So on you shall more and more Blessings shower. Sweet content And great joyance, heav'n sent, He your portion and foretell others. Fare ye well NORA A. SMITH

The Fair Lady Without Mercy. Swore he would die for me Of truth in his words, you see And though he wrote verses of pure delight
To my eyebrows, nose and chin,
And called me a fay and a fairy sprite, Well, he hadn't a chance to win.

I wasn't content with the lover who Was ready to "blow" for me His cash widespread, for I easily learned He got it from "pop," you see And though he had ducats to burn galor On soda and fee cream, say He was but a clerk in his papa's store. And he got a dollar a day.

I scoffed at the plan of the robust lad, And listed not to his charm: He milked the cows and he ploughed the field. His perfume was of the farm. Though his buggy gave me many a ride
Through lanes where the clover blooms Came sweetly to me-"Nay, not thy bride"-Well, 'twas said in the twilight gloom

To night I'm old and gray; and they Who loved me well and true Are afar like stars in a distant sky: For me the bitter of nu Ah! each was good and each was kind: But my eyes were blind, you see: For I went my way, and I left behind Lovers too good for me.
HORACE SETMOUR KELLER.

Ask me no more! I cannot loan you ten. You'd merely gamble it upon a horse.

The surest ever? Cela va—of course!

You would repay it? Echo answers "When?"

isk me no more! This awful incubus Of daily work won't let me go away, This year I sha'n't have any holiday Ask me no more!

Ask me no more! Another glass of wine Would surely set me standing on my head,
I feel that I'd be better off in bed, So, my dear boy, I really must decline

me no more! Still as you have appealed So strongly to good fellowship, perhaps I will take just a little drop of Schnapps, But, if for once I very weakly yield,
Ask me no more! LA TOUCHE HANCOCK.

The Voter.

ham the man whose sovereign will is sought by every candidate With all his might and main until I, at the polls, decide his fate. I am the one he has to win, For in me every fond hope lies Therefore it's clear he must begin On me if he would win the prize.

For me the country far and near Is "worked" with skill effectual, And in a way that makes me fear I am not intellectual. For me the campaign books and tracts Are made-ton after ton of them Lecarcely can keep run of them.

Spellbinders cast their spells for me With feverish persistency; For me they stoutly disagree With marvellous consistency For me each party, turn about "Claims" all that's best in alm and scope. And that to keep the others out Is our poor country's only hope.

That's why on me they make demand They're working for my benefit— If I could only understand. And so for me they do their best.
With wondrous assiduity.
To train my voting instincts lest go wrong through fatulty. JAMES RAVENSCHOPT.

For me, oh, yes, that's truly it!

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

f have heard it eath, long our it was that a med was once convicted of number here in New York by a judy of since, all testors, it segrenty seems possible, but I similar like outs information as you can give if there was ever such a remarkable travesty of the judy system.

Want I. Montacosmod.

Viewed solely as travesty, one might revert to the original form of the selly jest that was current almost sixty years ago. At the time of the relatit was said that the murchere was convicted by a fury of four, this determination being arrived at by counting the nine failure as one, and the remaining three jureors then being added to some up four. Ing three jurors then heing added to som up four. This is a common misconception of the sense of the ancient provert inter tailors make a man, for it is only in modern times that the idea has a risen that the ense is that one tailor is the ninth of a man. The jury of nine tailors is, however historie, it sat in the case of Calvin Russ, who carry in January, 1987, was tried in the Court of Ciyer and Terminer before Judge Edwards for the murder of his wife, the trial lasting tweive days a The counsel for the defence were Invid Graham, long the leader of the criminal bar, and H. L. Clinton. By using all their resources in challenging for principal cause and for favor, as the practice of the law at that time permitted, the defence secured the presence of nine tailors on the jury, thinking that they would favor a fellow of their own craft. The contrary fell out, for while the other jurors were willing to regard Russ as a matheman, the tailors stuck out from the first for convertion in the first degree. Russ was sentenced to be hanged on March 13 of that year. Through the persevering efforts of his counsel he was adjudged insone and committed to the asylum at Utlea. From this he escaped and was never heard of more. The incident is fully recorded in Mr. Clinton's The incident is fully recorded Extraordinary Cases."

I hope that some of your readers skilled in colonial and early history can afford me information on the following points: When and by whom was the stone Fort William and Mary built at Newcastle, N. H. (captured by the patriots December 14-16, 1774), and what were its general features! Is the present old Fort Constitution built in part of material from Fort William and Mary? It seems so, for a portion of the walls are of irregular stone filled in with rubble. Finis seemingly older portion is surmounted by a brick breastwall four or five feet high, constituting a protection for an old type barbette emplacement. The brick work resembles other constructions I have seen belonging to the 1800 period. It seems quit probable that the old English fort was utilized in the American construction, but I should like to learn the fact. I have not been able to find what I want in the records at Fort Constitution, nor has the War Department or the New Hampshire Historical Society been able to help me.

In Hamersley's Army Register, based on the records of the War Department, Fort William and Mary is expressly called an earthwork. Under the entry of Fort Constitution he says: "Erected in 1808 of this work by the patriots, its garrison of invalid belonging to their province. The next day they returned, dismantled the fort and took away six

Kindiy tell me who Varuna was. I claim she was one of Neptune's daughters; a friend maintains that she was a Hindu goddess. Please decide which is right or if we both are wrong.

FLATBUSH.

As to sex both are wrong, for Varuna is one of the male gods. In the earlier Vedic faith, that of the Rig Veda, he is the massive and simple conception of the all enclosing sky, creator of the world, ruler of gods and men, the sovereign law of the universe, which no power in nature may transgress. Om niscient and all provident he punishes the guilty, who may not escape his eye in the uttermost realms of space or in the nethermost shadows of the abysa, Mercy is his, the power to blot out sin and to push distil the drops of rain upon the place beneath, his hands guide the streams from their mountain founts and at his beck the tides resistless ebb and flow Some dim remembrance of the almighty majesty of their ancestral Varuna the Greeks carried in their wanderings associated with the name, which in their speech became Ourands. After the stern grandeur of the Vedas proved too great for the races of Hindustan. Varuna sank to a lower place as no more than a sea god seated upon the monstrous

A says that under the laws of the United States person arrested for any crime is guilty: B holds that he is innocent even when under arrest until his guilt has been proved. Who is right? P. MALASPINA. Neither, for his innocence or guilt is a matter of Action, for his indocence or guit is a matter of fact not affected by the mere circumstance of arrest or other caption. The maxim of the law is not that a man really is innocent, but that he is presumed to be innocent of the crime or other act with which he is charged. This legal maxim of the presumption of innocence rests upon the cardinal good sense, which is one of the laws of logic, that no one is to be obliged to prove a negative. This presumption of innocence is classed among the rebuttable presumptions, for the evidential establishment of the guilt beyond any reasonable doubt is all that picion and when under arrest, it may be under release on ball or interned under durance presence at trial, no man may be regarded as guilty intil proof of such guilt has been regularly adduced sufficient to convince the court and jury

In the art of carving a fowl what are the two tidbits known as the merry thought and the carver' wages?

L. R. WYCKOFF. The merrythought is naught but the English name for the wishbone, a bit which the carver is in duty bound to put on the plate of the guest whom in duty bound to put on the plate of the guest whom he would honor. By equal force of tradition the carver is expected to retain for himself carver's wages, and he is regarded as inexpert if it should get away from him. After disjointing the drumstick an unskilled carver will work the second joint ose with the flat of his knife, but he will surely lose his wages. The expert carver disarticulates the second joint with the point of his knife, ranging close alongside the carcass. When the second joint s thus cleared away there will be found intact in a hollow of the carcass just about a spoonful of meat in which is treasured the very essence of the

What New York papers were suppressed in civil war times for copperhead proclivities?

B. C. SULLIVAN.

flavor of the bird, and this it is which by p rescrip

On May 18, 1864, the Journal of Commerce and the World published what purported to be a proclama-tion by President Lincoln appointing a day of fast-ing and ordering a draft of 400,000 citizens. This proclamation was a fabrication from beginning to end, a forgery. The perpetrators had planned to place it with all the city papers, but it appeared in the two named only, except for a part of one edition of the Herald, which caught it in time for suppres-sion. The two papers which had been tricked were at once suspended by the military, a suspension which continued for the remainder of the week, a period in which the Government had caught the forger and his assistant and had assured itself that the papers were the victims and not partners in the

What is the meaning of the word "Funiculi, Funicula" in the familiar song? I have searched pretty thoroughly through books of reference and have asked Italian scholars without gaining the desired information.

St. J. A. There is more of jingle than of sense in the burden

which has served to popularize many an Italian music hall song. It appears that when the first of the cable railways (funicolari) was installed in Naples some singer found in it the topic of a song. In the Neapolitan dialect with its characteristic snipping off the ends of words Funicula would serve as a popular slang for the new service of lo-comotion. Then Funiculi would find its place before funcula in just the same way that Giroffe-Giroffa attracts the ear. The song spread from Naples to other parts of Italy and thence eventually to many a distant region of the world.

What is the origin and meaning of "making bricks without straw"? HAL W. TROVILLION. The origin is to be found in the fifth chapter of Exodus. The significance lies in the fact that the pricks whose making was the daily task for the Jews in the days of the Pharaoh who knew not Joseph were sun dried adobes which held together by the admixture of straw. The particular hard. ship of the refusal to supply them straw was that the Jews had to scour the fields for stubble to take its place, yet their taskmaster held them to the same output as when the clay, the slime and the straw

What is the best work on the life of Savonarola the Italian preacher and reformer. H. W. T. Much controversy has been busy about his life and one must hesitate in making a choice as between the different commentators and their widely sun-dered points of view. A very complete work in English is by Lucas "Fra Girolamo Savonarola," English is by Lucas "Fra Girolamo Savonarola," London, 1900. The question of the action of the Church in the case of the Dominican preacher has been carefully discussed by O'Neil in the work "Was Savonarola Excommunicated?" Boston, 1900.

It seems largely a matter of geography. Houston street in New York is pronounced one way, Houston in Texas is pronounced the other. But as the

General was born in Virginia, reared in Tennesse and all but reigned in Texas, he is to be classed as wholly Southern, and therefore entitled to the Southern pronunciation of his name, which is

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

while the slide tief, it of C?

If while it, because heing the bidder he has the first cannot and as he makes good his hid he scores three poince. This pute him two good, while C is only one good. It is not until it has scored that it is A's turn to count what he has made, so that it is A's turn to count what he has made, so that it is not out and the game is not ended until it gets

When the point for game is a tie, no one accres it; so if the bidder has pitched for three and makes two only, the game point being a tie, he is set back, in seven up the desire counts all turned jacks, and as all offset to this advantage the nondesier is allowed to score game whos it is a tie, but there is no such advantage to be offset in auction pitch, so flee do not score game for anyone.

J. McC. says: A gets the pitch on two and leads a club, at the same time, saying. Hearts are trumps, is this allowed, or is the player obliged to lead the trump? B insisted that A take back the club and start out with a heart. The card pitched is the trump, whether it is led by mistake or otherwise, and B had no right to let A take it back and lead a heart. The other players should have insisted that clubs be the trump, as clubs were pitched.

Bridge R. C. says: A B are partners against Y Z and Z is the dealer. During the play of the hand Z gathebe a trick which had been won by the end of the hand Y called attention to the error which Z admitted, teiling A, who was keeping score, to deduct it from Y Z's total. To this Y objected, insisting that the turning and quitting of the trick by Z, who gathered it, gave him a legal right to it. How do the laws touch on this point? Turning and quitting of with the rightful ownership of it. Law 18 distinctly says that if an error in the trick score be proved—or admitted—it must be corrected. Why proved or admitted it must be corrected. lummy should call attention to the error unless score, under Law 63, although it is evidently intended that it should be an error which is against his side to which he draws attention. If it is ad-mitted by Y and Z that A-B won the trick in ques-

H. J. says: At the end of the hand dummy has only one card left on the table. The eldest hand has three and the others two each. All the tricks are complete. What happens? There must be a new deal, that one being void

Cassino. G. S. B. says: A puts a trey on a deuce and calls it five. B bets that he can add to this build by putting a trey on it, making it eight, if he has an eight to win it with. B is right, provided the trey with which he in-creases the build from five to eight is a card in his own hand. He cannot take a trey from the table and put it on A's build. The object of this rule, that builds can be increased only by cards from the player's hand, is that the player whose build is increased may still have a chance to take it in himself if he happens to have the right card. In this case, after B has built A's five to eight, he must leave it on the table until A plays, so that

P. F. F. says: At the end of the deal it is found that a jack and a king are left with no mates for them. As no triplets have been taken in it is evident that one player has taken in a king with a jack, or has gathered in cards that did not belong to his build. What rule governs such a case? If a player takes in a build with a wrong card.

gauers in a card with one that does not match it, or picks up more cards than he is entitled to, the error must be challenged and proved before the next card is played by his adversary. If one player has taken in a king with a jack, the other must have seen it done, and if he did not notice it he is as much to blame as the one who made the mistake. Hav the following tricks the error cannot be rectified,

Cribbage, S. B. S. says: A and B are playing. A first, and the cards fall—6 6 7 3 5 4. What scores is B entitled to? Two holes for the pair of sixes, and at the end seven holes for a run of five and thirty one.

Skat. C. R. wants to know where the official laws of the game can be obtained. Write to the national secretary of the North American Skat League, Henry Wulff, 195 Genesee street, Buffalo, N. Y., or to R. O. Heynich, secre-tary of the Brooklyn Skat Club, 1066 Broadway,

Poker. B. R. R. says: A opens a jackpot and B of and D all come in. D raising it. The others see this raise and then D discovers that he has six cards. Admitting that his hand is foul, does he take his money out of the pot? No. All money or chips once put into the poo must remain, as it is the player's own fault for betting on a foul hand, which he should have detected earlier.

R. M. G. says: Can the opener of a jackpot split Yes. The best rule is to compel the opener of jackpot to place his discard under the chips in the poe! every time he opens, whether he is going to split or not. Then when he does split he does not

betray his play by calling attention to the fact that he is preserving his discard, and at the same time he can always prove that he had openers originally

C. A. J. says: A opens a pot for two chips and D comes in two chips with the remark, "I'll stay." After a pause of about half a minute he says, "I'l raise it. The others object to this raise, insisting that it is practically making two bets, the second announcement, to raise, being made after G had made up his mind as to the condition of the players following.

If D put up two chips only when he said he would have the next man or any man following has stay, and the next man or any man following has made any sign as to what he would do, D cannot increase his bet by raising. If the correction to raise instead of merely staying were made instantly, as if the first announcement were a slip of the tongue

Again: A is dealing, B opens, C stays and D turns to his chips to raise. Without waiting for D's decision, A gives B cards. Does this prevent D from raising?

No. B should not have asked for cards until he was sure that D was either out of the pool or was

not going to raise. W. D. says: B bets that a straight of A 2 3 4 5 will beat one of 7 8 9 10 J because it is ace high.
But it is not ace high: it is five high, while the other is jack high. When the ace is used to fill out the bottom of a straight, it loses its rank as the highest card in the pack. The jack-high straight wins.

G. S. says: A bets that the opener of a jack pot, if he is not called, need not show his entire hand.
That depends on whether or not he has drawn cards. If no cards have been drawn, the opener must show the whole five cards that he opened on must show the whole nee cards that he opened on because he has paid no more to get those five cards than any other player has paid, the bets he puts up to draw cards being practically taken down again, as no one will cover it. But after the draw if any player wants to see what the opener drew he must call him. If he will not call him, all he is entitled to is to see that the pot was fairly opened;

that is, he can insist on seeing openers, no more. L. E. says: Only two men are left in the betting.
A puts-up fifty, which B calls. A shows three kings and B says they are good, throwing his hand in the pack without showing it. A bets he has a right to see B's hand. B bets he need only show that he has five cards. Bis wrong. He must show his hand face up to the table if he is in the call. Same answer to E. C. P.

De R. says: A player finds he has six cards, B bets that the hand is dead. A lasists that the cards must be dealt again, as it is a misdeal if one player has too many cards. If the cards, or any of them, have been lifted or looked at, the hand is dead. If the player call attention to the error before lifting or looking at any of the cards, he can either have a fresh deal or ask the dealer to draw a card. He can ask a eard to be drawn only when no preceding player has put up his ante.

L. T. M. says: A had put up a blind of 25 to call 50, but when it came to his turn to make good, and he wanted to raise it, he found his right to do so disputed. Has not a player the right, when making good his ante, to increase it by the amount of the limit if he wishes to do so.

put any chips in the pool for any purpose except for the initial blind, he can raise the amount he is obliged to put in by any amount within the limit. In the case cited, A is called upon to put up 25 more to play. When he puts up that amount he has a sable.' right to put up the limit as a raise, just as any player who preceded him could have raised the ante to draw cards.

Pinochle. W. R. H. says: Can a player meld out in a two hand game, or must he take another If the meld puts him out, that is enough. Another trick would give him the right to another meld, which he does not want.

S. B. K. wants to know what the four kings and queens would be worth as a melden three hand. Two hundred and twenty points. Auction pinochie. J. A. J. says: A has 950 and B has 900, when B gets the play. A gets enough to get out, so does B, who makes good his bid. Who whas? POLITICAL NOTES.

Does it pay a district leader, Republican or Democrat, to spend money laviably on his constituents?" was the subject discussed the other evening by a group of New York county leaders, most of whom were Tammany men. The late Tom Iram and men of his type were referred to as almost profigat in their expenditures, while George W. Plunkitt and expenditures, while theory w. Plunket and John F. Ahearn were apoken of as thrifty and provident yet Plunket and Ahearn have exprest in their way for more leading influence, if was Instated, than Punn and men of his class. The antiject turned out to have so many familiantons, so many arguments for and against the two types, that it was conidered otterly futile to attempt to reach

Republicans of New York county are dis-Republicans of New York county are dis-cussing the results of an interesting con-versation which is said to have occurred at the White House a short time ago between President Rossevett, Representative Herbert E. Parsons, president of the New York Re-publican county committee, and Robert C. Morris, a predecessor of Mr. Parsons as president of the committee Mr. Parsons and several of his friends, including James R. Sheffield, it was said, had inadvertently per-mitted a personal injustice to be done to Mr. Morris, but after the meeting in the White House a better understanding was reached, it

"You recall the old French saying?" asked an old time politician at the Union League Club last night. "No? Well, here it is: Beware of the expression "Bhey say," for it is the catchword of gossips and the shib-

'Speaking of Representative Charles Towne, now a Tammany Congressman," said an old friend of the late Marcus A. Hanna yesterday, "I recall Mr. Hanna's attitude toward him in the campaign of 1896. Towne had been a Republican Congressman for the Duluth district and had gone over to Bryan

I'll beat that chap Towne for Congress this year,' said Uncle Mark, 'if I have to break a leg to do it.'
"And Towne was beaten beyond all hope

of future rehabilitation in his district and shortly afterward came East to put up his

"Sentiment has a large place in the minds of many voters, Republicans and Demo-crats," remarked a friend of Senator Edgar T. Brackett at the Republican Club last Wednesday afternoon, "and were I, like Brother Brackett, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of New York I would not let it go out that one of my principal claims to the nomination is that I voted in the State Senate to oust Platt and Depew from the United States Senate.
"Fatt was working for the Republican

party when Brother Brackett was not yet in his political swaddling clothes, and Depew was forever and ever speaking for the Re publican party all over the Union. Platt has a thousand loval friends in the up-country districts; he has done a million favors past and present generations of Republicans, and Depew is kindly remembered sands, and these may think it quite unnecesto bring about his nomination, 'I voted to oust Platt and Depew from the United States

Speaking further on the subject of sentiment in politics, which some speak of as the most cruel of all human games, New York Republicans, even in the Odell circles, give almost daily testimony that Mr. Odell can never be rehabilitated because of his treatment of Senator Platt, who gave Mr. Odell all his openings for political advancement.

"Practical politicians in the whirl of the game quickly forget," remarked a Republican commentator, "but the rank and file are not so hardened—they are, in fact, inclined to be fresher, as it were, and to retain, even in the strife of life, one or two of the main instincts of human beings.

Horace Boies, for years familiarly known as "Uncle Hod," Democratic Governor of lows for two terms, from 1890 to 1894, is now, at 79, living on his farm at Waterloo, serene and comfortable as you-please. Mr. Boies received sixty-seven votes for President on the first ballot in the national convention

Mr. Boies was formerly a Republican, but left that party because of his opposition to its tariff policy. The last office for which Mr. Boies was a candidate was for Congressman, Third district of Iowa, in 1902, and he

doxes in politics. When you are certain of ultimate victory it is occasionally necessary to appear to be defeated." Henry Watterson's latest: some party, must take the bull of plutocracythat is the only name for it—by the horns and turn him out of the garden, where he is mak-

he belongs."

Republican politicians of New York State are discussing the availability of Gov. Higgins. Charles E. Hughes, Senator Brackett and Senator Stevens for the nomination for Governor this fall. The Democrats are mulling over D-Cady Herrick, Justice William J. Gaynor, William R. Hearst and Mayor Adam of Buffalo. Deep down in the well, astute Democrats are saying: "Keep your eyes on Jerome-watch out for Jerome; he has a way of coming in on the homestretch."

PHILOSOPHY OF DANCING.

Famous Men of Antiquity Who Were Dancers.

Paris correspondence London Standard As Mr. Squeers's was "the right shop for morals," so it has been found year after year that the conference of the International Academy of Composers of the Dance and Dancing Masters is the right shop for history and deportment, and more especially for history. At the conference which was held in Paris yesterday M. Eugene Giraudet, the president of the academy, traced the history of dancing from early times.

The hymnal dance was evidently in vogue The farandole is always claimed by Provence. but it seems now that it was invented by Theseus when he came out of the Labyrinth, and that it was called the stork, because it imitated the flight of storks. Socrates danced. Plato-but I should like to hear Dr. Emil Reich on this point—and Simonides must have danced, according to our Academician, because they said such pleasant things about dancing.

Louis XIV. was not only "Le Grand Monarque," but also "un grand danseur," because he said: "He who dances well makes a long step in love." When Napoleon I. was a mili-tary student at Brienne he demanded more money from his father for dancing lessons. saying: "I do not know how to dance, and that is very ridiculous." "This remark," said M. Gipaudet, "proves that Napoleon was not wanting in common sense."

Capt. Cook turns out to have been an early Capt. Reece (commander of the Mantelpiece) when he insisted that his sailors should dance every day. As to the Czar, we were informedtta h, though he does not talk much. he has uttered this apothegm on dancing: A man is perfect and complete only when he knows how to conduct himself under all social conditions. A dancing master and

Freaks of Maine Whirlwinds. Stoneham correspondence, Norway, Me., Ad-

vertiser.

Last Monday about noon a whirlwind started in front of V. H. Littlefield's, frightening J. Bartlett's horse. Mr. Bartlett turned round in the road and went the other way and the whirlwind took a heavy wagon right up free from the ground and carried it quite a distance, and then another one came and give it a second shake and set it right side up; the third one came in the afternoon under Mrs. C. L. Bartiett's clothesline and carried her clothes up on the hill and hung them up in the caks. If it had not been for Mr. Bartlett's presence of mind he would have been killed. INSTRUCTION.

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PUBLICATIONS.

FOSTER'S COMPLETE BRIDGE Just out. The best and most concise hand-pook on Bridge ever published. Fully illus-

McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. HOW STORIES SPREAD IN ORIENT.

False Rumors That Have Caused British A remarkable story is being told in Mandalay to account for the ravages of the plague. The city has been sorely afflicted.

a month ago people were dying at the rate of sixty a day. Business was practically at a standstill, and two-thirds of the population had fled. Not the worst feature of the panic was the credence given to a widespread rumor that the pestilence was the result of the royal visit. While their Royal Highnesses, it was

said, were in Mandalay, the Princess had dreamed that some Burmese had tried to murder her. She told no one, the story goes, at the time, but when the royal party reached Rangoon, on the way back to India; she informed the Prince, who gave orders to the Lieutenant-Governor of the province to have a number of Burmese in Mandalay put to death. In obedience to this ruthless command men were sent up country; such is the legend, to poison the wells and strew poison about the roads; hence the terrible mortality. Even makers of water were bribed, it is alleged, to put poison into all bottles sold to the Burmese.

David B. Hill once said: "There are para-The scare, ridiculous as it may seem; says the London Evening Standard, has taken hold of the credulous natives and they have gone so far as to appoint a committee of safety, which sends out parties of young men, armed with staves and "dahs" at night, to look out for suspicious strangers. The panic has extended, we are told, to the ing such havoc, and into the pasture, where villages in the vicinity of Mandalay, and three Europeans, who were out shooting recently, were accused by the country folk of being poisoners, and had to fly for their

How stories of this kind first get abroad it is seldom possible to discover, but every one who has lived in the East knows bow readily they are swallowed by an ignorant and credulous people. No invention is too preposterous to find believers. Sometimes the gossip of an Indian bazaar is that the Government requires quantities of human blood wherewith to anoint the foundations of a bridge or other public building which it is about to erect. Every family in the district will be in a fever of apprehension lest its children shall be seized and murdered for the purpose. Many old travellers relate instances of such panies, which have also

occurred within quite recent times.

In some parts of the Punjab people have gone in terror of the "Mummy Sahib," an gone in terror of the "Munmy Sahlb," an atrocious European who is supposed to abstract his victims' brains through a hole bored in their skull, using the extract in the preparation of a particularly valuable and efficacious medicine. The "Munmy Sahib" is reputed to pay a fee to the Government for license to carry on his nefarious trade. Not many years ago a native official in Assam was prosecuted for circulating a report to the effect that the Government had ordered a list of marriageable girls to be compiled, in order that they might be distributed as a reward to the officers and men of a military force serving on the men of a military force serving on the

frontier.

In this case the origin of the rumor could be traced, and its inventor had evidently purposed to make a little money by promising, for a consideration, to withhold the names of any girls whose friends and relatives desired to save them from such a fate. As a general rule, however, the agency which starts the libel remains a mystery. which starts the noel remains a mystery.

Nor does any one know to this day who
despatched the first of the ill omened cakes
which were sent about from village to village, as a warning of trouble to come, on
the eve of the mutiny of 1857. What is certain is that herrible and malignant rumors
like that current in Mandalay meet with ready acceptance, and that, once in circula-tion, they are not quickly eradicated. Whatever the authorities may do, it is quite

Whatever the authorities may do, it is quite likely that as long as the royal visit to Burma is remembered it will be connected with the plague, and that graybeards who are now children will be ready to explain how the affair came about.

The Eastern idea of justice is not that which prevails in the West. A Persian historian relates of the Sultan Alptegin that, when one of his followers had been found guilty of stealing poultry, he sentenced the man to death, but, relenting, ordered him to be driven through the army, with the purloined fowls, still alive, hung by their legs to his ears. The writer gives a graphic description of the tortures suffered by the thief as the birds in their fright tore at his face, and he adds: "The news of this fact having reached the ears of the people, they agreed that so upright and just a sovereign was worthy to be their and just a sovereign was worthy to be their ruler." It would not be surprising if the story of the poisoned wells at Mandalay came eventually to be told with the corol-lary that it only proved the sagacity and stateoraft of the Shahzadah.